

I have made arrangements for the type-specimens of the various aberrations named and figured in this paper, which are my property, to be placed in the National Collection when I have no further use for them.

It is my pleasant duty to acknowledge the valuable assistance which has been afforded me by the Rev. F. D. Morice and Messrs. J. Hartley Durrant and R. South in the preparation of this paper.

Youlgreave, South Croydon ;
April 18th, 1919.

A NEW PAPILIO FORM.

By LOUIS B. PROUT, F.E.S.

Papilio fuscus bowringi, subsp. nov.

♂. 92 mm. (length of a fore wing 44 mm.). Belongs in the *P. f. prexaspes* group. *Fore wing* as in the corresponding sex of *P. f. prexaspes*, Feld., and *P. f. dayacus*, Rothsch. *Hind wing* above with the yellowish band reaching abdominal margin, its proximal edge nearly straight, at R² almost touching the cell, its distal edge strongly rounded, the costal spot being very small and anteriorly tapering, the second spot anteriorly 3.5 mm., posteriorly 5 mm., the third and fourth 7 mm. long, the fifth 4 mm., the sixth small and nearly round, somewhat suffused with grey scales, the last very small and interrupted; anal spot beyond small and pale, inclining to obsolescence as in *P. f. andamanicus*. *Hind wing* beneath with the discal band (as usual) whiter, its spots rounder, the longest scarcely 6 mm.; the blue spots beyond ill defined, broken up into inconspicuous dusting; submarginal lunules moderate, not highly coloured, the anterior ones a good deal mixed with white.

Yülinkang, Hainan, June. Type in collection Joicey, kindly presented by C. Talbot Bowring, Esq., of Hoihow, Hainan.

SOME UNDESCRIBED STEPHANIDÆ IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

By E. A. ELLIOTT, F.E.S.

Parastephanellus glaber, sp. n.

♀. Frons arcuate rugose, vertex strongly trans-rugose, occiput becoming gradually smoother towards the slightly raised posterior margin, and with distinct longitudinal impression; temples smooth; carinæ between the posterior ocelli very inconspicuous; anterior frontal tubercle prominent. Scape longer than cheeks, second flagellar joint twice as long as first, third as long as first and second together. Prothorax glabrous, neck rather short; mesonotum smooth, scutellum

with marginal punctures only; pro- and mesopleuræ very finely alutaceous, metapleuræ almost smooth, and median segment with scarcely any visible sculpture. The pleuræ, abdomen beneath, and the legs with erect white hairs. Petiole slightly longer than rest of abdomen, very finely trans-striate, remainder smooth. The terebra longer than body, black. Hind coxæ finely trans-striate, hind femora smooth, tridentate, tibiæ compressed to middle. Wings hyaline, stigma brown, nervures darker.

Black; head rufescent, with a white line under the eyes as in *damelicus*; a testaceous mark on frons just below the pale rufescent anterior frontal tubercle. Legs rufescent, base and apex of tibiæ paler and the metatarsi white.

Length 8 mm.; abdomen $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; petiole $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; terebra 11 mm.

Hab.—Singapore. "F. Sm. Coll."

The almost entire absence of sculpture is characteristic.

Parastephanellus albiceps, sp. n.

♀. Frons subarcuate striate, the striæ centrally broken up into granules, vertex and occiput finely granulate striate, temples smooth; second flagellar joint one and a-half times as long as first, third slightly shorter than first and second together. Neck very short, pronotum finely trans-striate throughout, mesonotum subglabrous, scutellum normal, propleuræ finely, obliquely striate, mesopleuræ alutaceous, metapleuræ punctate, separated by a deep crenulated sulcus from the alutaceous and punctate median segment. Petiole trans-striate, shorter than rest of the smooth abdomen; terebra shorter than body, rufescent, apically black. Hind legs with the coxæ trans-striate, femora finely alutaceous, bidentate, tibiæ compressed to middle. Wings hyaline, stigma and nervures brown.

Black; mandibles basally flavous, all orbits broadly white; antennæ basally, anterior legs and middle legs except coxæ rufescent, hind tibiæ and tarsi much paler.

Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; abdomen $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; petiole $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; terebra $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Victoria, Australia, R. E. Turner, 1907.

The very broad white orbits are distinctive.

Hemistephanus granulatus, sp. n.

♀. Head excepting the smooth temples granulate rugose, vertex and occiput more finely; posterior margin of head bordered, anterior tubercle very prominent, three very conspicuous carinæ between the posterior ocelli. Scape as long as cheeks, second flagellar joint twice as long as first, third nearly as long as first and second together. Pronotum rather short, trans-striate, with smooth posterior margin; mesonotum centrally trans-striate, laterally punctate; scutellum closely punctate throughout, marginal punctures deep; mesopleuræ finely and closely, metapleuræ coarsely punctate, the latter separated by a crenulate sulcus from the median segment, which is confluent punctate, almost granulate. Petiole slightly shorter than rest of abdomen, trans-striate, as is also the base of second segment; remainder smooth, feebly shining. Terebra very nearly as long as

body, rufescent. Hind coxæ trans-striate, their femora smooth, bidentate, and tibiæ compressed to middle. Wings infumate.

Rufescent; all metatarsi flavous to white.

Length 13 mm.; abdomen $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; petiole $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; terebra $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Swan River, West Australia.

Distinguished by the coarse, granulate sculpture.

If the label "Swan River" is correct, this is the first specimen of this genus known to me from the Australian region, all the others being from South America.

Fcenatopus ocellata, sp. n.

♀. Head arcuate striate, occiput more finely, three strong carinæ between the posterior ocelli, posterior margin of head bordered; second flagellar joint one and a half times as long as first, third as long as first and second together. Neck elongate, trans-striate, remainder of pronotum subglabrous, mesonotum coarsely punctate; pro- and mesopleuræ glabrous, metapleuræ and median segment cribrate punctate. Petiole longer than rest of abdomen, trans-striate, remainder smooth; terebra shorter than body, black. Hind coxæ trans-striate, hind femora smooth, bidentate, their tibiæ compressed to middle. Wings hyaline, stigma yellow-brown.

Black; head and base of antennæ rufescent, ocelli strikingly black; basal third of middle tibiæ and basal half of their metatarsi white.

Length 13 mm.; abdomen 8 mm.; petiole $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; terebra 10 mm.

Hab.—Mount Matang, Sarawak; January 18th, 1914 (G. E. Bryant).

The shining black ocelli show up strikingly against the pale rufescent vertex; the occiput is partly nigrescent.

16, Belsize Grove, N.W. 3.
31st March, 1919.

RHOPALOCERA OF THE DOULLENS DISTRICT, SOMME,
FRANCE, MAY TO AUGUST, 1918.

BY LT. J. A. GRAHAM, R.E.

HAVING read with interest the article on "Rhopalocera of the Upper Lys Valley," by Capt. Mann, in the January 'Entomologist,' the attached list of captures in a certain district near Doullens, about 35 kilometres south-west of Arras, may be of interest.

Most of the captures were made by an officer of a Casualty Clearing Station, whom I met one day going out to collect. He had been collecting in the district since about early June, whereas I only arrived in mid-July and left in early August, thus missing many earlier summer species and later second broods. Also my